

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

~~S-E-C-R-E-T~~

COUNTRY	Poland	REPORT	25X1
SUBJECT	Coal Industry	DATE DISTR.	6 December 1955
DATE OF INFO.		NO. OF PAGES	5
PLACE ACQUIRED		REQUIREMENT NO.	RD
DATE ACQUIRED		REFERENCES	25X1

This is UNEVALUATED Information

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE

General

1. In 1937 the annual Polish production of coal was 38.1 million tons, which rose to 58 million tons in 1938, when the Czech mining area of Cieszyn became Polish. Many mines were destroyed during World War II, and equipment had become so outdated that one of the first tasks of the Ministry of Mines was to replace equipment and increase coal production to its maximum capacity. In 1945 the production was 27 million tons; it almost doubled in 1946 and reached 74.1 million tons in 1949. The five-year plan initiated in 1950 brought the 1953 production to 88.7 million tons. The 1955 production will be approximately 95 million tons, with 250,000 workers operating 81 mines. 25X1
2. The former German mines, such as those in Upper Silesia and Walbrzych (Waldenburg - N 50-46, E 16-17), supply 50 million tons of coal annually; during the ten years of Polish ownership they have added 12 million tons to national production figures every year.
3. The increase in production has been achieved by expansion of existing mines, opening of new mines, installation of new equipment, and improved methods. Among the new mines opened since 1953 are the Rokitnica 2, Kosciuszka Nowa, Wesola 2, Alenowit (sic) 2, Mortimer 2, Nowy Wirek, and Julian. Some of these mines have a daily production of 5,000 tons, and output from the Dombrowa mines at Poreba is as high as 10,000 tons daily.
4. Poland had few lignite mines before World War II, but the former German mines now supply an annual output of 20 million tons, principally from the Zary (Sorau - N 51-38, E 15-09) and Torow Szow (Tuerchau - N 55-50, E 14-55) areas. Since lignite does not stand up well during long-distance transportation, it is used almost exclusively for local needs. The mine at Turow Szow is located on the Polish side of the Neisse (Nysa) River, while the furnaces are located on the German side. These mines are the richest lignite deposits in Poland, and the coal is obtained by surface mining. By terms of an agreement between East Germany and Poland, the entire yearly output of 200,000 tons from the Turow Szow mines is sold to East Germany at \$2.00 per ton.

~~S-E-C-R-E-T~~

STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	FBI		AEC		ORR	EV	X
-------	---	------	---	------	---	-----	---	-----	--	-----	--	-----	----	---

(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#")

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

S E C R E T

25X1

5. The following are among the largest of the 81 mines being exploited: Pstrowski near Bytom (Beuthen - N 50-21, E 18-58), Anna Pszow at Rybnik (N 50-07, E 18-32), Walenty Wawel at Ruda (N 50-19, E 18-51), Ludwik at Zabrze (Hindenburg - N 50-19, E 18-47), Zabrze East and West, Prezydent T (sic) Chorzow (N 50-18, E 18-58) South, East, and West, and Slask at Chropaczow (N 50-19, E 18-55). The number of miners employed at these mines are as follows: Anna Pszow, 7000; Walenty Wawel, 4000; Ludwik, 4000; Zabrze East, 4000; Zabrze West, 3000; Prezydent T Chorzow South, 3500; Prezydent T Chorzow East, 2500; Prezydent T Chorzow West, 2500; and Slask, 1000.
 6. Wages of a first-rate miner vary from 800 to 3,000 zloty, and a prisoner who meets his eight-hour quota receives his wages less 10 percent deduction for expenses and a two-day remittance of his sentence.
 7. Coal is mined in the following sizes:
 - a. Duff, up to 6.3 mm. in size, accounts for approximately 30 percent of total production.
 - b. Peas, from 8-31.5 mm. in size, account for approximately 15 percent of total production.
 - c. Nuts, ranging from 25-80 mm. in size, account for approximately five percent of total production.
 - d. Cobbles, from 60-125 mm. in size and up, account for approximately 50 percent of total production.
 8. The Walbrzych mines supply the highest grade coal, which is suitable for coke production. Great stress is put on increasing production of coke, particularly the metallurgical variety, which is essential for the ferrous and nonferrous metallurgical industry. Grade A coke is used in foundries, B in blast furnaces, and C for central heating. Poland does not produce any coke for central heating and is in great need of coke for blast furnaces.
 9. Of the approximately 95 million tons of coal expected to be produced in 1955, 60 million tons will go for domestic consumption, 20 million tons will go for export, 10 million tons will be used to make coke, and 5 million tons will be used in the mines themselves.
 10. Since the production of coal has not kept pace with the rate of industrialization, coal is usually in short supply in Poland. Ignacy Aft, one of the most important personalities in the coal industry, developed a process for utilizing waste coal which has alleviated the situation to some extent. In the process, the waste coal is washed, and the residual watery mixture, Mul, is used as fuel for locomotives.
- Organization and Management
11. One of the most important departments of the Ministry of Mining is the Transport and Sales Department (Departament Transportu Zbytu). This department has two central agencies: the coal sales center (Centrala Zbytu Wegla) and the center for foreign trade (Centrala Handlu Zagranicznego Weglokoks), although the center for foreign trade also receives directives from the Ministry of Foreign Trade. Both centers make estimates of total domestic consumption and total export of coal. If total production does not equal the estimates of the two centers, the Appeals Commission of the State Commission on Economic Planning (PKPG) is the final authority for distribution and coordination of supplies both for domestic use and for export.
 12. The coal sales center is divided into branches (Dzialy) and sections (Sekcje). The most important sections are:
 - a. Planning section (Sekcje Planowania), which coordinates supply and demand. When problems arise, the PKPG is the arbitration authority. When distribution has been decided, the planning section passes on allotments to

S-E-C-R-E-T

25X1

S-E-C-R-E-T

25X1

the sales section, which sells them to the various enterprises according to the plan. If the enterprise considers that it has been treated unfairly, it may complain to its parent ministry that production will thereby decrease. The ministry may then appeal to the PKPG, which occasionally grants an increased allotment.

- b. Dispatch section (Sekcye Spedycja), which assigns the mines, according to their locations, transportation conditions, and suitable grades of coal, to the appropriate customer enterprises. The section also keeps watch over the quality of the coal and the deadline for the execution of the orders.
 - c. The special control section supervises each consignment to prevent the mines from adulterating the coal by adding stones so as to achieve bonuses for overfulfilling their norms.
 - d. Another section controls economy, prevents waste, and insures that coal is not illegally stockpiled.
 - e. Other sections include the legal, social, and personnel sections.
13. The central accounting office of the coal industry (Centralne Biuro Rozliczen Przemyslu Weglowego), once a part of the coal sales center, is now a separate branch of the financial department in the Ministry of Mines. It receives freight reports on each delivery of coal from the mines, pays the mines, and charges the amount to the customer enterprise. The bank makes payment upon production of the freight bills, without waiting for a confirmation of receipt.
14. The coal sales center is located at 30 Kosciuszko Street, Stalinogrod (Katowice), and has more than 250 employees, while a branch office in Warsaw has only two employees.

Export

15. Poland sends eight million tons of its annual export of 20 million tons of coal to the Soviet Union, six million tons at the preferential rate of \$1.22 per ton and two million tons at approximately \$1.6 per ton. Poland also exports approximately six million tons of coal to the Satellites: two million tons to East Germany; three million tons to Czechoslovakia; 250,000 tons of coke to Hungary; and the remainder to Rumania and Bulgaria.
16. In 1945, Poland, in return for the former German territory, undertook to supply the Soviet Union with 60 million tons of coal over a period of ten years at a preferential rate of \$1.22 per ton. The 10-year period will end in 1955, but there is every indication that the Soviet Union will continue to buy at the preferential rate. The "normal" price which the USSR pays for the other two million tons is still \$2.00 less than that paid by other countries.
17. Most of the coal exported is unscreened, since the Soviet Union prefers to burn coal dust together with other grades, rather than have it delivered separately in the form of 30 percent duff. Screened coal, which accounts for 20 percent of exports to the Soviet Union, goes to Leningrad via Szczecin (Stettin) and Gdansk (Danzig). The remainder goes to approximately ten transit depots, among them Medyka (N 49-48, E 22-56), Hermanowice (N 49-44, E 22-49), Chelm (N 51-08, E 23-30) and Torzpol (N 52-05, E 23-37).
18. The Eminencja, Frezydent Gottwald, Stalinogrod, Myslowice, Kleofas, and 20 other mines in the Stalinogrod region are among those supplying the coal sent to the Soviet Union.

Distribution

19. Coal for domestic consumption is distributed at 180 storage depots throughout Poland. Individuals pay 250 zloty per ton, while enterprises pay 96 zloty per ton. Ignite sells at 63 zloty per ton.

S-E-C-R-E-T

25X1

S-E-C-R-E-T

25X1

20. The 150 city district fuel offices (Dzielnicowe Biura Opalowe) in Warsaw distribute the coal ration on the basis of forms (listing the age, occupation, number of rooms, and number of persons living in the rooms) which the district official issues to each Warsaw inhabitant. The forms are made out in four copies: one for the regional office, one for the consumer, and two for the storage depot, of which there are 20 in Warsaw.
21. Until recently, there were four very large storage depots in Poland, each of which received 1,000 tons of coal monthly for distribution to miners, peasants, sick persons, and other preferential consumers. The two depots in Krakow were closed, and the one in Warsaw received 1,500 tons monthly and the one in Fruszkow 500-600 tons monthly. Since any enterprise which handles 1,000 tons of coal monthly is allowed to retain 10 percent for overhead expenses, which usually do not exceed 6,000 zloty, the remaining 19,000 zloty furnishes a considerable source of income to officials employed at the large storage depots.
22. Miners receive an additional yearly ration of eight tons of coal, six in cash payment at the rate of 250 zloty per ton.

Personalities

23. Leading personnel in the Polish coal industry are listed below:

Ignacy Aft, director of the coal sales center, [redacted]

Aleksander Bam is director of the transport and supply department.

Brzozowski (fmu) is head of the sales section of the sales center.

Chalgas (fmu) is head of the planning section of the sales center.

Chojnacki (fmu) is head of the Satellite section of Weglokoks.

Cieszeko (fmu) is head of the central board of the fuel trade in the Ministry of Internal Trade.

Feter (fmu) is administrative head of the central board of the fuel trade in the Ministry of Internal Trade.

Gorkiewicz (fmu) is financial manager of Weglokoks.

Haland (fmu) is an inspector at the coal supply center.

Hurnik (fmu) is head of the Capitalist countries section of Weglokoks.

Hurwitz (fmu) was formerly head of the planning and coordination department of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Piotr Jaroszewicz, Minister of Mining and Deputy Prime Minister, [redacted]

Kowalski (fmu) is head of the Scandinavian section of Weglokoks.

Kubitski (fmu) is administrative head of Weglokoks.

Ryszard Jozef Mieszporek, former Minister of Mining, is president of the National Council for the Stalinogrod district.

Policzkiewicz (fmu), director of Weglokoks, is a devoted Communist.

Romuald Staszewski, former director of the transport and supply department, is now in charge of construction works at the mines.

S-E-C-R-E-T

25X1

S-E-C-R-E-T

25X1

Rosenberg (fnu) is an official in Weglokoks.

Halina Swirtunow is head of the section in Weglokoks for Austria, Italy, and Switzerland.

Szczypa (fnu) is the commercial head of Weglokoks.

Engineer Wlasinski (fnu) is head of the dispatch section of the coal supply center.

Wolinski (fnu), section head in the department of contracts in the Ministry of Foreign Trade, is intelligent, sly, a Party member with considerable influence in the Ministry, and is very popular with the employees.

25X1

Zokowski (fnu) is head of the transport section of Weglokoks.

S-E-C-R-E-T

25X1